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## INFORMATION REPORT

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ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO  
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25X1X6Electroprenos

1. According to the Five-Year Plan, Slovene electric current production capacity is to be increased 360 percent over 1939, to a total of 1.3 billion Kwh by 1951. The state-controlled Electroprenos drafts all plans and supervises all construction of electric power plants and high tension lines in Slovenia under the general administration of DES (Slovene State Electrical System). Frequent breakdowns in outmoded equipment of steam power plants, which caused power shortages in some areas after the war, forced Electroprenos to give priority to the construction of high tension lines to insure even and reliable distribution of current throughout Slovenia. Breakdowns occurred particularly at the Trbovlje and Rajhenburg plants and, less frequently, at Velenje.

## 2. Key personnel of Electroprenos:

- a. Stanko FRAS, director of Electroprenos, is an electrical engineer who before the war was employed by Kranjske Dezelne Elektrarne, the electric power system of the Dravská Banovina. He was a member of the OF and may now be a member of the Slovene Communist Party. He is 40 years old, tall, and has a fair complexion.
- b. The director of the Elektroprenos office in Ljubljana is Engr. Ludvik PECENKO, who is an electro-technical engineer. He is 42 years old; 1.80 m tall, and has a dark complexion. He was a sympathizer of the OF.
- c. The construction of high tension towers was under the direction of Engr. Anton UMEK, a construction engineer, who is the technical adviser of Elektroprenos. He is 47 years old, was a Christian Socialist and is now an adherent of the OF.

Status at the end of 1948

3. The attached map shows Slovene high tension lines with voltages carried, the main hydro-electric and steam power plants, and the main transformer stations of the DES.

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4. During 1948 the following projects were completed:

- a. A 110 Kv high tension line was completed between Jesenice, Moste, and the transformer station at Crnuce.
- b. The 35 Kv line between Rajnenburg and Zagreb was changed to 110 Kv.
- c. The transformer stations at Lasko and Trbovlje were reconstructed and their voltage output changed from 35 Kv to 80 and 110 Kv.

#### New Projects

5. During 1948 construction continued on the following hydro-electric plants:

- a. Moste, near Jesenice, on the Sava Dolinka River, with a projected output of 25,000 Kw.
- b. Medvode, near Ljubljana, on the Sava River.
- c. Trbovlje, on the Sava River.
- d. Mariborski Otok, near Maribor, on the Drava River.
- e. Vuzenica, on the Drava River. Construction was begun during 1948. The plant will have an output of 50,000 Kw when completed.
- f. Two additional hydro-electric plants at Vuhred and Brezno on the Drava River are still in the planning stage.

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